



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

this education of the feelings is the author's ulterior aim. Both in its theoretical and practical aspects the book possesses considerable merit, and it can be cordially recommended. It is well planned, well written, and the general tone is admirable.

DAVID IRONS.

Footnotes to Evolution. A Series of Popular Addresses on the Evolution of Life. By DAVID STARR JORDAN, Ph.D., President of Leland Stanford University. With Supplementary Essays by Professor E. G. CONKLIN, Professor F. M. MCFARLAND, Professor J. P. SMITH. New York, D. Appleton & Company, 1898.—pp. xviii, 392.

This volume is a collection of essays which deal in a more or less popular way with the general doctrine of evolution, the factors of organic evolution, the physical basis of heredity, and the application of the evolutionary point of view to questions which lie beyond the sphere of natural science. The supplementary essays are three in number: Professor Conklin contributes a paper on "The Factors of Evolution from the Standpoint of Embryology"; Professor McFarland is responsible for the chapter on "The Physical Basis of Heredity"; Professor Smith discusses "The Testimony from Paleontology." There is necessarily some repetition, and a certain lack of system in a compilation of this kind, but the volume as a whole will prove a useful handbook to the general reader. To the student of philosophy the most interesting feature of the book will be the general point of view which President Jordan develops in the final chapters. The author's attitude to philosophical questions seems to be determined largely by his faith in the struggle for existence. Knowledge is simply a survival advantage. It is essentially practical, its *raison d'être* is its ability to guide action aright so that the agent may escape destruction. The criterion of truth is defined in accordance with this conception of cognition. "The final test of truth is this: Can we make it work? Can we trust our lives to it?" That our ordinary sensations and our inductions from them are truthful so far as they go, is proved by the fact that we have safely trusted them. The conclusions of philosophy cannot stand this test. "In so far as they do, they are conclusions of science. As science advances in any field, philosophy is driven out of it." The reason is that science follows the facts, stops where the facts stop, and is guided by experiment, while philosophy seeks ultimate knowledge and is governed by the logical demand for continuity, and by the emotional demand for a conception which will satisfy the human 'heart.'

DAVID IRONS.

Friedrich Nietzsche, aphorismes et fragments choisis. Par HENRI LICH-
TENBERGER. Paris, Baillière et Cie., 1899.—pp. xxxii, 181.

The professed purpose of this book is to make the philosophy of Friedrich Nietzsche more accessible to Frenchmen, and the extracts chosen for transla-